

SEP 30 1964

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following
that portion of the Government Crop report
relating to Colorado.

Too cold over southwest portion, with i
jurious frosts; southeast has plenty of water
crop conditions good.

THE GAZETTE

P. B. S. ED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
DAILY IN ADVANCE.
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Three months .25 One month .10
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W. A. PLATT, Editor.
H. A. RILEY, Manager.

TURKEY CREEK.

Turkey Creek, the newest of El Paso's gold fields, lies almost directly south of Cheyenne mountain. It is yet too soon to venture any prediction as to the future value of the camp, the more so as reports thus far received show the widest difference of opinion. However it is undeniably true that some of the specimens exhibited as coming from there are of a most encouraging character, and would go to prove beyond a doubt that the district is worth a serious investigation.

If there are ore bodies at Turkey Creek of considerable richness there is no danger that they will not be brought to notice. There is nothing in the world so attractive as gold, and if the presence of the metal is once established, there will be no lack of men to dig it out. We trust that the new camp may turn out to be all that its fondest admirers hope for it, and in the meantime we await further developments.

AN EXAMPLE FROM CHINA.

If the man in the moon or instance were looking down upon the earth, and observing the relations between China and the United States, he might perhaps make a mistake in deciding which is the Christian and civilized nation and which the heathen and barbarous one. Certain it is that whether we judge actions by the strict morality of the pagan philosophers or by the gentler precepts of the New Testament, on a trial of recent actions towards each other the Chinese government would have a better standing before any impartial tribunal than that of the United States.

Because China has set a wise example of forbearance, as announced by the declaration of her minister at Washington that no reprisals would follow the execution of the Geary law, it does not justify that iniquitous measure. It remains a shame and a disgrace to this country, and will so go until its repeal.

HOME RULE PROGRESS.

The adjournment of the discussion on the Home Rule bill, until after the Whitsun holidays affords a short breathing space to the contesting hosts, and an opportunity to consider progress. The Conservatives will point with satisfaction to the adoption of a clause asserting the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and scorn the Liberal announcement that there was never any question in regard to the principle there embodied. Outside of this however the Conservatives have no room for self congratulation. While their opposition has been ingenious and stubborn, it has not been successful, and seems to be losing rather than gaining strength.

On the other hand the Liberals can display actual accomplishments in the passage of two clauses, one of them involving the vital principle of the bill, the establishment of an Irish Parliament.

So far the advantage seems to be distinctly with the Liberals.

NEWSPAPER POLICY.

That was a striking truth which Mr. Robert White inculcated in the paper which he read before the National Victoria association on Thursday: "People don't care what the editor of a paper thinks about his odious contemporary who is running an opposition journal. They attach no more importance to it than they do to the feelings of the butcher towards the baker."

The object of a newspaper is the publishing of news, and there is room in this direction for all the surplus energy that is lying around the newspaper office. The editor who employs his talents and space in abusing his contemporary and criticizing the manner in which some other paper is conducted is very apt to be neglecting matter of more importance to himself and his subscribers.

Fortunately for all concerned the view set forth by Mr. White is the one accepted by reputable modern newspapers, and the occasional way of abuse and fault-finding is now almost entirely confined to backwoods weeklies and amateur journals.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Among recent deaths worthy of special mention is that of General S. C. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute. He was the son of a veteran missionary, having been born in the Sandwich Islands. He came to this country at an early age, and his education and sentiment were thoroughly American. He served in the Union army with success as was attested by frequent promotions, and at the

close became connected with the Freedman's Bureau. In 1868 he founded the Hampton Institute, which was at first devoted entirely to the task of the education of Negro teachers. About ten years later Indians began to be admitted, and the present yearly attendance is about two hundred Indians and between five hundred and one thousand Negroes. It would be difficult to make an estimate upon the benefits of such a wasteful instrument of 2000, but it is certain that at his death General Armstrong merits the regret of his fellow countrymen, and a generous appreciation of his labors.

UNCLE SAM'S "WATCH DOG."

In the Washington dispatches of the past few days have been a number of pleasing items, bits of news which afforded satisfaction to the friends of good government regardless of party throughout the country. But of them all none is quite so pleasing as the announcement that Mr. Doan is to be removed from the Committee on Appropriations and put in some place where his peculiar talents can be exercised without so much harm to public interests.

With a considerable amount of ability, a strong personal influence and an acquaintance with public affairs and public men that ought to reach him better, Mr. Doan has for a number of years constituted himself "a watch dog of the treasury" and by looking needed appropriations for various important objects, has done an incalculable amount of harm and incidentally some good. To carry out the metaphor, the "watch dog" has become a nuisance, seriously interfering with the business of his master and annoying the customers and friends who come to the house to visit and to do business. It is a matter for regret that a man with Mr. Doan's talents does not employ them to better advantage, but since he does not, the only thing to be done is to put him where he cannot do so much harm.

TESTING THE PUBLIC.

It is difficult to explain the contradictory reports that are sent from apparently trustworthy sources in Washington, regarding the policy of the new administration upon any other theory than that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet are anxious to get the opinion of the public in regard to certain public measures. When the variance of opinion in the Democratic camp is considered, it is not at all surprising that Mr. Cleveland should be unable to determine exactly what the members of his party wish, or what they will support him in endeavoring to obtain. A little while ago it was announced that Mr. Cleveland favored an income tax, now it is said that he does not; last week it was announced that Civil Service Reform was to be extended to all possible branches of the public service, now it is announced with equal positiveness that there is still hope for the hungry and faithful ones. In fact it seems to be a general rule that the more positively a statement of government policy is made, the more certain it is to be contradicted within a few days. All these things go to show that the great Democracy has no definite notion of what it wants or what is expected of it. And the hope of the country lies in the chance of its not agreeing sufficiently to accomplish anything.

THE REPUBLICAN TASK.

The overwhelming majority which the Democrats will have in the next House of Representatives, their secure though narrow majority in the Senate, and their occupation of the presidential chair in the person of Mr. Cleveland will force the Republican party into a position of criticism and waiting rather than of active participation in the duties of government. No one who understands human nature will imagine that this situation is a particularly pleasant one for the Republican leaders, who after having held the reins of government for a good many years are now compelled to sit in the back seat and put in their time admiring the scenery along the road or criticizing the driving. It is not, however, to be supposed that this position is without its duties and responsibilities. The opposition is an important not an essential feature of parliamentary government. Furthermore we have not the least doubt that the ascendancy of the Democracy is only temporary, the effect of a sudden and passing reaction, and that to the Republican party will be committed the accomplishment of the destinies of this nation.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the Republicans desire disaster as the result of Democratic rule. It is too serious a matter for that. To return to the stage coach metaphor once more, we are all passengers together and although we expect some accident, on account of the rashness and inexperience of the Democratic drivers, we will do nothing to bring it about. The free trade principles established as a cardinal dogma of Democracy and the financial policy composed of equal but inconsistent parts of gold mono-metalism and wild-cat State bank currency, are sufficient of themselves, without reference to other Democratic schemes, to seriously injure the nation and to bring about a disaster, signs of whose approach are already manifest.

Under such circumstances party policy as well as public duty requires that

the Republicans should neither wholly obstruct Democratic plans nor assist in their accomplishment. By vote of the people the Republicans have been relieved of the management of the national affairs, but upon them the country still relies for such a discussion of a measures as will give fullest publicity to all governmental acts. The Republicans in Congress are men of grand ability and of long experience, who will not be slow to see Democratic mistakes and to give warning of them. The events of next winter's session will furnish the facts and the arguments for the next congressional campaign, and there is every indication that such matters will be abundant.

COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

Colorado is generally known as a mining State. It is not generally known that her agricultural products are nearly twice as great in value as the mining output, and also that the value of the manufactured products exceeds in value the products of the mines. Colorado is so large a State that there may be large tracts of waste land and yet have left more fertile land than many of the smaller States. It has a greater area than England, Wales, Ireland, Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey combined. It is as large as all New England and Ohio thrown in. No one can tell the future possibilities of this great State. It will have a steady state growth.

Our prosperity does not depend on the amount of rainfall. Our great wealth lies in the diversity of our industries. Any country which has but one industry is a poor country. It is either feast or famine. Kansas, the Dakotas and Russia are not central countries in which to live because they depend to a great extent upon one thing. In order to be entirely successful, the different industries must go hand in hand—one being the natural complement of the other. Thousands of our town citizens who took advantage of the recent low rates to see something of their own State were not only surprised but astonished at the magnificent and varied resources of Colorado. The income from the tourist trade increases each year. When the water is stored in our mighty mountains and utilized for irrigating and manufacturing purposes, who will dare to put a limit on our development?

PROFESSOR RAY'S REMOVAL.

That any trouble should have arisen in the management of the State Institute for the Deaf and Blind, located in this city, is a matter for general regret. For many years the management, both as regards the Board of Trustees and also as concerns the part entrusted to the Superintendent, has met with public approval, and the institution has come to be regarded as one of the best managed and most successful in the State. That a large part of the successful building up of the Institute was due to Superintendent Ray is a simple matter of historical record, and there is no room to doubt his ability and competence for the position. The news of his removal caused a general surprise, which in some instances amounted to indignation. It was, however, fact that the Board were only exercising the right of supreme control, which had been delegated to them by law, and such was the confidence felt in the well known gentlemen who comprise the Board, that their actions were not publicly questioned.

Since that time there have been in circulation many rumors in regard to the matter, of a character for the most part without responsible backing, and of a nature which rendered the determination of their truth a most difficult matter. These have now culminated in definite charges preferred before the Governor of the State, and while these refer to other matters than Mr. Ray's removal, and while some of them are said to be very trivial, yet the establishment of the charges as made would afford sufficient reasons for a change in the membership of the Board.

As the matter now stands, no charges have been preferred against Mr. Ray nor has any reason been assigned for his removal other than that it was desired to make a trial of a "more competent" man. Such a reason, while sufficient in many cases, we do not believe to be so in the present one under present circumstances. No man ever more fully realized the responsibility of his position or the importance of his work than Professor Ray, or strove more earnestly and faithfully to serve the interests of the institution with which he was connected. The rapid growth and development of the Institute from the time he entered into its management is manifest evidence of the value of his work. He was loved by the scholars under his care, he had the confidence and esteem of public men throughout the State, and is most highly respected in this community, where his reputation and standing are of the very best. The removal of such a man is favor of a stranger, however well qualified the latter may be, would suggest under ordinary circumstances in justice to the State, as well as to the individual, primarily affected, a word of explanation. In the present case this duty of explanation is rendered all the more advisable by the charges which have been formally preferred to the Governor and by reports widely circulated and by many believed, that the removal was due to a desire for political revenge or improper personal motives.

The character, integrity and honesty of the members of the Board would ordinarily preclude any credence of such statements, but charges have been so persistently circulated that in the absence of any statement from the Board, they have been accepted as the only explanation. There is a public concern for the true facts, and the interests of the Institute as well as of the members of the Board seem to require that an explanation should be given. As for the charges which have been made to the Governor, we trust that his action in the matter will not be hasty or partisan. It is obviously unfair to hold a single member responsible for the actions of the whole Board. Mr. Eumorey's public services have been long and extensive enough to entitle him to some consideration in this matter, and action should be taken only after such investigation as will secure justice to all concerned.

Some time ago mention was made in these columns of an article by Mr. Henry Gannett, in which the rather unusual view was taken that the supply of forest products in this country was more than equal to the demand, and that wise policy would dictate the more abundant use of timber rather than any attempt at conservation and increase. Such an opinion, opposed to all common observation and experience, received little acceptance and merited less, but it is perhaps worth while to note that a conclusive answer to Mr. Gannett's reckless guesses has been given by Mr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry. Mr. Fernow shows that Mr. Gannett's estimate of the amount of forest area is at least 20,000,000 acres too large, and that his estimate of the average amount of timber per acre is also absurdly large.

A PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The proposed new railroad from Denver into Middle Park and on down the White or Yampai valleys, and so to Salt Lake or San Francisco would be a good thing for Denver, but there is no reason why it should meet with an enthusiastic approval from the rest of the State. So far as thorough travel is concerned Colorado has a ready as many direct lines as public necessity demands, and the building of a new one would not be to provide for the necessities of trade, but to unnecessarily multiply competition and diminish the earning capacity of those already built. The Rio Grande has on its main line two expensive tunnels, one at Tennessee Pass and the other in Cottonwood canon, just this side of Glenwood, and the Midland is just completing at a great expense a tunnel through the Continental divide. These gateways will be ample for all transcontinental traffic for many years to come, and the construction of another great tunnel through the mountains directly west of Denver will only serve to advance the interests of a few merchants who are determined that no dollar of trade that can be brought to Denver shall be permitted to contribute to the prosperity of any other city in the State.

For many miles to the west of Denver the country is not such as to afford any considerable amount of local traffic. Even the much-talked-of Middle Park is a mountain walled region which is too high for profitable agriculture, and which will always remain sparsely settled. As for the White and Yampai river valleys, no one can doubt their fertility and natural resources. They are beyond question among the richest parts of the State. But they are naturally tributary to the cities which are being built up in the western part of the State, and not to greedy Denver. They can be far more cheaply and conveniently reached by branch lines of the Rio Grande or the Midland, passing by their entire distance through rich valleys, than by an expensive and long line over and through the mountains from Denver. It is certain that as soon as there is a prospect of a fair return for the investment, these branch lines, so long projected, will be built, and in the meantime the investment of money in such a scheme as that now proposed is almost certain to end in financial ruin to all concerned.

Denver capitalists wish to spend their money to the injury of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood and Grand Junction, they have a perfect right to do so, but they should not expect the sympathy of the rest of the State in so doing, and they should not present to strangers as a money making opportunity, or anything else than exactly what it is.

The opening of the handsome new hotel at Glenwood Springs will take place on June 3. With the opening of this hotel the western resort starts on a career of prosperity which will give it a front rank among western towns of this class. There is no reason why Colorado Springs should not rejoice over the prosperity of its neighbor across the range. The more accommodations there are for tourists the more will come. They will not go to Glenwood in place of Manitou or vice versa, but we hope, visit both places instead of wasting time in distant or foreign resorts. Colorado is going to be the summer resort of the western world, and to make this no one's duty, but a fact that is already a reality. Let us that it is the duty of the State to do all that is in its power to make the best of the situation. The fact that can be put across the range will not diminish the height of Pike's Peak or one foot or change one of the circumstances of Manitou's mineral fair.

So long as people come to Colorado they will come to Colorado Springs, Manitou, and the other resorts of El Paso county, and so without jealousy or forebodings we wish success to the new Manitou, Colorado and the beautiful mountain city in which it is located.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Washington, is in itself of sufficient importance to justify all the attention that is being given to it as a matter of news. The denomination represented is one of the most numerous and influential in the country, and its movements are an important part of current religious history. A more sensational interest is attached to the gathering by the famous Briggs bereavement, upon which the assembly will be called to take action. The appeal from the decision of the New York presbytery has been referred to the judicial committee, of which Rev. Geo. D. Baxter is chairman. There is a question as to the regularity of the appeal, in that it has come directly to the assembly from the presbytery, without having gone to the synod. The report of the committee on this point is expected to-day, and this may precipitate a discussion involving the whole matter under consideration. It is, however, expected that the general discussion will be postponed until later in the week.

An interesting experiment is to be tried in the appointment of army officers to act as Indian agents. Upon the request of Secretary Smith of the Interior department, the Secretary of War has furnished a list of officers available for this service, and it is announced that the policy of the government will be to place an army officer in charge of all the agencies, except where the Indians have reached an advanced stage of civilization. There is a great deal that might be said for and against this change. Perhaps the most serious objection to the old system is that the Interior department has not at its disposal a force sufficient to enforce obedience to its regulations. In case of trouble it is necessary to call on another department, of the government and this division of authority gives rise to complications and tends to lessen the respect of the Indians for their agents. The new experiment appears to be one worth trying, and the results will be awaited with considerable interest by all who are concerned with the vexed question of Indian management.

In its last issue The Scientific American gives some interesting figures in regard to the recent record breaking trip of the New York Central engine No. 999. The engine ran a mile in 32 seconds, or at the rate of 112 1/2 miles an hour. This speed, subjected to analysis, reveals the greatness of the achievement. In every second of its progress the engine covered a distance of 1.65 feet. This is the velocity which a body falling in a vacuum would acquire in a fall of 425 feet. In other words, if the engine could have had its course deflected to a vertical one, without loss of velocity, it would have been thrown this height. With a train running at the velocity of 165 feet, it seems as if the old stories of trains jumping caissons, or running over bridges too weak to support them might be realized.

The Forestry Division of the Agricultural department has issued a new circular calling attention of lumbermen, miners and others to the necessity of avoiding waste in cutting timber, and to the advisability of precautions against forest fires. The circular also embodies a draft of a proposed law for forest preservation and management. While it is probable that no plan would meet the approval of all advocates of forest management as opposed to forest waste, yet there is such great and pressing need of some law on the subject that it is better to get some system in operation even if it is not altogether what might be desired rather than to let matters run along as they are now doing. Changes and improvements can easily be made at a later date and they can be made all the better for the experience that will then have been acquired.

The matter of the Sunday closing or opening of the World's Fair will probably be settled in the courts. As it now stands the local management are strongly in favor of Sunday opening, while the national commissioners are as strongly opposed to it. The question as to which has the authority to decide is one which the courts alone can determine. To-day the Fair is closed, but it is announced that next Sunday it will be open unless an injunction from some court is obtained against it. It seems that as a national affair the national representatives should decide the matter.

Every indication points to a very successful term of the Colorado Summer School this season. The management have been surprisingly successful in obtaining teachers of the highest rank, and anyone familiar with educational matters cannot fail to appreciate the opportunity here offered.

Chicago people are somewhat disappointed because the attendance on the Fair has not been as large as expected. They should not be discouraged. The back countries will be heard from before long, and everyone is going to the Fair.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Chicago Exposition and New York Weather.

(Editorial Correspondence.)
New York, May 18.—The most striking thing in New York this week is the weather. Monday, General Zumbach was in command; Tuesday the storm dropped out of the celestial reservoir and a few million tons of water were precipitated upon the just and the unjust of the metropolis. To-day it is cloudy, raw and chilly.

Otherwise, New York is all right. After Chicago, it is a wonderful clean and bright, although the papers there are still denouncing Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan.

Speaking of Chicago, they can have the meanest weather there in the world, and the city is unshakably dry. If one could only go to the World's Fair without going to Chicago at all, it would be a pleasant arrangement. For the Fair is to be seen. No American who can possibly get there should miss it. The article in the May Harper by C. C. C. Wacker on the "Dream City" seems rather gushing, but after seeing the Fair, it came to the conclusion that her description was the best yet published.

The best way to approach the Exposition is by boat. In that way you get a view of the whole, and obtain a better idea of the relative size and situation of the buildings than can be had in any other way. The entrance from the pier, too, is very fine—through the arches of the "Peristyle" (some of the youths who run the "jogging carts," as the wheels are termed, call it the "peristyle," and then into the splendid square where stands the enormous Goddess of Liberty, facing the Administration building, with the Agricultural building on the left, and the Palace of Manufactures and the Palace of Art on the right. The artistic effect is wonderful—it surpasses one's wildest dreams. The buildings are all very different one from another, but there is a harmony in their lines and coloring that blends them all into one suspicious whole.

An impression has gone abroad that it costs a great deal to visit the Fair, and some people even have the idea that an admission fee is charged to every building. This is a wrong idea. A dollar admits one to everything within the grounds. To go into the grounds and buildings, to get a small luncheon and go back again to Chicago, costs me just 50 cents. If you go to the Midway Plaisance, and into all the side shows, you may spend what you like; but the Fair proper is free, after your 50-cent admission is paid. The exhibits were really ready to the opening, except those in the United States Government building; but since then a great deal has been done; and unless the weather turns warm suddenly, it will be pleasant there in June when the heat of July begins.

To come back to New York, business here seems rather dull. The feeling of uneasiness in "the street" is by no means dispelled. Many firms are refusing all commercial paper, even that of regular customers. There is very little confidence, and every body seems to be waiting. The Cleveland affair still have a sublimine confidence in their idea, and believe that he will save the country; but other people are rather anxious. Local politics seem to be in rather bad shape on both sides. The one ray of light in the political situation here comes, strangely enough, from Jersey City, where Mayor Waaser is making war on the Democratic gang that ruled that city so long, and is getting the better of them in every battle.

It may interest many readers of THE GAZETTE to hear that our friend Mr. Mabie is very well, and is as enthusiastic as ever about Colorado Springs in particular and the Rocky Mountain region in general. I have heard on all sides of Professor Parsons's article in the Christian Union on Colorado College. It has given the College and the city a splendid advertisement.

W. A. P.

On last Sunday morning Rev. De Witt Calmage was able to announce that the debt which had hung so heavily over his church was removed and that his remaining with the Brooklyn church as its pastor was assured. There is probably no preacher living whose sermons are read by so many people as Dr. Calmage, and the removal of the hindrances to his continued work will be generally satisfactory.

A FOOT-HOLD
For Consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply lung scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that is needed to develop it. But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, fast-diet, and strength-restorer that is known to medicine, is Dr. J. C. Smith's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in all its earlier stages, and for Weak Blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all other ailments, that is the only remedy so sure, so quick, and so safe, that it is guaranteed to cure, or you have your money back. No matter how long you've had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. J. C. Smith's Discovery will effect a permanent cure. 3500 Remedy is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, for as Dr. J. C. Smith says: "It is the only remedy that is guaranteed to cure, or you have your money back."

CANCER SURVIVE.

Perova, Perinje, o' Perver Nec in
the City of Moscow.

A PROMISING YOUNG MAN

He Was Probably Temporarily Insane—
The Council Re-Arranged the
Water Rates at the Meet-
ing Last Night.

Percival Permyer, a well-to-do young man of Denver, committed suicide in this city Tuesday, or the night previous, by the use of morphine. He was found in bed in the Eugene Hotel yesterday afternoon and died soon after he was discovered.

The facts of the case are about as follows: The young man has been about the city for several days, and while probably drinking some, yet his actions have been very strange. About 2:30 Monday he went to the Eugene Hotel, in which there are furnished rooms, and engaged a room of the woman in

charge. He paid 50 cents for one night's lodging. This was the last seen of him. Shortly after noon yesterday the woman in charge knocked on the door but there was no response. At two o'clock she knocked again and becoming uneasy asked another lodger to look into the room from the hallway. This man said the man was gone.

home. This was done and the man was seen in bed. The pass-key was secured and the door opened, and the young man found in (lying condition). Drs. Rice, Sprickler and Mar-ow were summoned and every known means used to revive the man but he had long been beyond human aid. He ceased to breathe at about 4:50 o'clock. The symptoms

all showed that death resulted from an over dose of morphine, excepting that the pupils of the eyes were dilated. This indicated that the morphine had been in some prepared form which included atropia, or some other such drug.

In a glass on the dresser a small portion of

The power still remained, and also a quarter eaten orange. The young man had crossed himself with the exception of tasing off his uncertainty, and carefully placed his coming on a chair. He had been wearing crossed, his clothing being of the best, and stylishly made. He had but six cents in money and there was nothing to show his identity as he had evidently destroyed his papers. The Coroner looked in the pockets and found some bits of

paper. These were basted together and were found to be a check for \$4 on an Aspen bank and was signed by the name "Berwick Bettinger. On the left arm the initials "B.B." were tattooed. The word "line" was pho. ed. from the wal, and the scar indicated that a hand had been shoved into it. It is thought that he dropped something down the line and Dr. Marlow will try to recover it so they.

received a letter stating that a man of that name was missing from Denver and address Canada, Minn. Aroson, care: Daniel's & Sister. Before this, however, Mr. Salamp looked at the book and declared that he recognized the man as a clerk in the Public Sampling Works at Denver, and had transacted business with him. The coroner telephoned to the office in Denver and received a reply. It was to the effect that the young man was an employee of the company. Last Wednesday

he left the office at noon and did not come back there since. Wednesday night he slept with his roommate, the young man employed by Daniluk & Eisner & K, and since that had not been seen. Later his roommate telephoned that Redinger's family lives in Brooklyn, gave the body embalmed and he would communicate with the family.

He was a young man, about 25 years of age, of a fair complexion. He was of a special type, a "playboy" and of more than ordinary good looks for a man. His whole appearance bore before and after death's indicated that he had been well raised.

Gettinger went to the Elk hotel Thursday of last week and took a room, but did not take any meals there. He registered as "Eric Anderson." Late Saturday night, Police Officer Han found the young man asleep on a seat in Acacia park and took him to the sta-

turned a verdict of guilty as charged. E. E. Wilson and T. I. Vannatta defended and John Cochran prosecuted.
Court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

AN ORIENTAL AVASION.
El Jebel Temple Ancient Arabic Order
Mystic Shrine Coming.

The invasions and programme for the first pilgrimage of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Colorado are out. It is a handsome publication, filled

with exceedingly clever and artistic sketches by A. F. Vici Roy of Denver. The caravan (D. & R. G.) will leave Denver Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and reach the oasis of Coconino Springs at 4:30. All members of the Mesa Temble have been invited, as well as the Sanitarians of other temples, and a large company can be expected. They will come in Oriental splendor, accompanied by the military band of Ft. Logan. After a parade through the principal streets the guests will go to their hotels.

order will be held in the opera house and about twenty candidates have signified their intention of crossing the bar sands. The ceremonies will be conducted under the direction of the official divan, as follows: Thomas Nicolson, potestane; W. D. Anderson, chief ragoon; S. W. Canney, assisrann; ragoon; W. D. Pierce, tigi priest; and proper; Henry Dawson, Orienda guide; C. A. Vickers, treasurer; A. E. Vicia, ro recorder; C. A. Vicia, parran; and C. J. Johnson, first

Saturday afternoon the guests will be entertained at Broadmoor Casino. Saturday evening the caravan will move on to the ceremonial master; C. M. Nan, second ceremonial master; W. C. Nichols, captain of the guard; C. C. Mcintosh, outer guard; William Coovey, captain of Arab parrot; E. J. Soles and C. C. Bresnahan, acrobats; J. C. Dismar, medical director; W. C. Barton, musical director, and C. M. Hoisington, leader of orchestra.

Oasis of Nanitoo and drink from the water holes of the desert, where so many caravans of other kinds have tarried and been refreshed before. The Gentiles of the desert who have opened hostilities for the refreshment of mankind at the Nanitoo Oasis will entertain this band of Arabs that evening with dancing and other forms of Oriental pleasure. Sunday evening at 5 o'clock the D. & A. G. will have its ships of the desert ready to receive the Shriners to that Mecca

The people of Manitou are making extensive preparation for the reception of the Shriners. A large canvas, some 15 feet in width and 20 feet in length will be stretched across Manitou avenue opposite the Journal office on which is painted many beautiful and unique mystic designs, and also one or two comic ones. It was designed and drawn by Mr. Ben Parison of Manitou and, painted by Mr. Y. Bancroft of Colorado Springs. In

the center and at the top of the canvas is drawn an emblematical sword on which is printed "Z. Zee." Below this occurs in large letters "Oasis of Yanaitou!" There comes a crescent with the words, "We come No. 8 Mariners," running up one side and "Down the C. 12 We Sail," running down the other side.

Com." Beneath this again is an urn in series: "Yantrou, 1893," and above the urn "Nobles Drink." On the left side of the canvass near the top stands a goat on a high cliff, looking down into an abyss. Half way down the side of the cliff is represented a candidate clinging to a rope. Near the candidate is a placard which says, "Get there first." To the right side of the canvass and nearer the top than the bottom is a typical Myside Sinner. Above him is inscribed

"Seen Out A' Night," and beneath, "This Is a Sinner." Below this again is a camera loaded with boxes and packages of Kanitor mineral water, a neatly labeled, bearing silver inscriptions. Taken all in all, it is certainly an ingenious design and splendidly executed. Mr. Parison also made a huge key, about two and one-half feet in length, gilded in gold and silver, which will be presented by Mayor Grafton, in behalf of the town, to Potentate Nino's, who will receive

PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

The Distinguished Head of Brown University Will Open the Summer School.

It has been decided upon as the date for opening the Summer School, and the

President Andrews was one of the pioneers bimetralists and has made a special study of the monetary question. He was a delegate to the recent Monetary Congress at Brussels and probably no man in the country is better able to talk upon the subject of removal

1. "Xenatic Money in America" till 1873
2. "Xenatic Money in Europe" from 1873
3. "The Demonetization of Silver and its Results"
4. "The Efforts to Demonetize Silver"
5. "Current Questions touching the Silver"

These lectures will be arranged if possible at such hours that business men may attend without conflicting with their work, and it is expected that large numbers will attend both from this city and other parts of the State.

Civil Service in the Postoffice.

In pursuance of the Presidential order of Jan. 5, 1883, extending the civil ser-

the city on Saturday, July 1, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining the grades of clerks and carrier in the city post-office. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations are as follows: For clerks, under 25 years; for carrier, not under

The examinations are open to

eligible citizens who may desire to enter the postal service, without regard to their political affiliations. All such citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, or neither, are invited to apply. The law requires that they shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to their political views, or to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination. For application blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, those intending to take the examination can secure them by applying to Postmaster Ferguson.

Mr. J. G. Heron has leased the S. Emo hotel.

The travel to Manitou from abroad promises to be unusually large this sum-

The family of Mr. F. B. Wheeler will return to Marshfield from camp

The Norris house, in charge of its new

The Pike's Peak hotel to be built on

Mr. Isaac Seligman, wife and son, of the noted banking firm of Seligman Bros. of New York, stopped a few days at

From 300 to 400 Nysic Shariners are

A French party numbering thirty, in charge of E. W. Fudd of the Raymond & Whitecomb company, is making quite

Manitou is nothing if not progressive. The Pike's Peak Cog road is now run

The Manitou Mineral Water Company bottles and disposes of more water than any other company on the continent.

different parts of the world are registered at the C.I.F. The World's Fair brought them over but they could not return.

Mr. Clark goes to his home at Spencerport, N. Y.; the Coombs go first to Boston and then to Canada.

Easier to see. He is sending some interesting photographs of Colorado scenery to the persons which he represents.

Buckeye Mowing and Reaping works
 president of the noted Catawqua
 family and father of Mrs. Thomas

from Berlin, Germany; from Costa Rica; from Rio de Janeiro, S. A., and also from

a- Whist club last evening was a decid
a- success. The ball was beautifully c
k, orated. The costumes worn were

[illegible]

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD

CHAPTER XVII.

"That is good," said you Mr. You never know. But really seem to think that you almost like me. Is there any truth in that?"

"There's a great deal." She smiled, again. "More truth than you gave me. To no mind, saying it since it is all over. It is not like you, and I used to try and like to like you now, and I am quite willing that you should know it."

"That is good of you—good, as everything you do is. But I would really like to know why you have changed your mind. May I?"

He said to himself that he was up to that point. It was not who had dragged down the Gaucha. It was to live, not to who had made him sing and vers. And, when Champoencio had said almost to himself, as he was, and certainly without knowing it, that he had been a slave, he had said enough to make him know so, and then, after that, he would have been alone, and would have been on his own, alone, and would never have seen me, so that.

He said, then, to himself over his own mind.

[illegible]

of the time among richly on her hands. It is true that his society was not very congenial, and under ordinary circumstances he would have been a person than have been obliged to part with him. At present, however, she thoughtless when she was with him, and that she might not be forgotten that she might be quite come out and spend a day or two, when his name, reminding her of the indignation she felt, might accept. The case, indeed, she might appear to have been anyone should appear to have

or
ne

VES AND STOCKS.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.

The Favorite lode is now shipping to the Beaver Park mill, and is getting good returns.

The Constantine property near the Marble D is expected to prove as good as the latter.

The Colorado Iron works have shipped \$2,000 worth of machinery to Cripple Creek this season.

The Dead Pine and Ruby lodes have been opened up at Cripple Creek and are looking well.

Messrs. G. X. Carter, James Bonacore, Jr. Ramey and A. A. Smith yesterday for Cripple Creek, to be gone a week. They will do some prospecting before returning.

Information from Cripple is to the effect that the Andersons Regent is now in thirty-five feet on their crib. The seams of the ore are crying as they sound to the vein and are doing well with quartz and minerals.

The gentlemen who returned from Cripple last week are very enthusiastic over the outlook for the De Monte. Standing in their workings they can hear the crib claps in the New York Chance, one of the big producers.

The Burns will be opened up again next Wednesday with a W. Miller in charge. Mr. Miller will then have three mines under his direction, Burns, Hillman and Favorite and he is acquiring a good reputation as a manager.

The Elmore lode is now down 30 feet and expects to reach 50 feet by Thursday when a crib will be run to catch the 50 foot vein of the Zenobia. The vein is improving and the shaft is not wide enough to cut at the vein matter as it goes down.

The Mattie D. of the Princess company is soon to be placed among the ships. The wagon road is now completed and a car will be sent to the smelter next week. Prof. Lamo assayed ore from the 2 foot vein streak and gives \$3,500 to the ton.

Mr. H. B. Bassett, treasurer of the Cripple Creek company, states that the balance in the treasury at the close of the annual meeting was \$10,000, and that the receipts during the term of office since last August have been \$7,755. The remaining secretaries state that for the entire year the receipts were a little over \$5,000.

The Zenobia has just completed its incline and "shaft" or dump car, with a water wheel for motive power. The Zenobia stands now easily in the front rank at Cripple Creek with its six feet of vein from which big shipments can be made.

The N. Desperandum of the Gould company has by reaching found the "May" lode. The "May" is only 400 feet away from this claim and its superlative status is that the two ores are very similar. A three-foot vein has been uncovered in the N. and ore carrying free gold has already been taken out. Shipping will begin in near future.

The Pharmacia is now drifting in four directions from the bottom of the shaft on the main vein, and the one which came into a week ago. A carload of 3,000 pounds of concentrates and 3,000 pounds of concentrates are being shipped from Pharmacia, which has been stamped in the Denver Park mill was shipped to Denver yesterday. About one-quarter of this will run \$500 per ton and the remainder about \$300.

The Princess stockholders are very much pleased over two recent assays from their vein in the Marble D. The first from a depth of sixty feet in the shaft ran 82.8-00 ounces or \$8,633.00. The second was taken from the seventy-foot vein and ran 179.5-00 ounces in gold or \$3,390.00. It was a fair sample of the "four foot" six-inch vein. The president of the company, "Bud" Gerhardt, expects to see to the shipment of a car load, which he confidently expects will be the richest ever sent out of camp.

Fannie Law was the leader among the stockholders yesterday and a good many thousands changed hands before the close of the day. The sales were made at 10 and 15 and aggregate about 25,000 shares. The speculation as to the success of the Fannie continues. Yesterday it was given out that several of the larger lots were being depressed in the stock for the purpose of getting it in at low figures. Some of the stockholders are taking considerable interest in the market. The present indications are for a rise in the price of the stock. It is stated that the power of the mortgage upon the company is perfectly satisfied to the satisfaction of the present conditions and is not putting for its money.

The vast quantities of the F. C. Ayer Co. of Lowell, Mass., enable them to purchase a superior quality of Ayer's Sarsaparil at a within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a cheap substitute. A way remember that the best is the cheapest.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith yesterday night for New Orleans to attend the ceremonies incident to the removal of the remains of Jefferson Davis, father of Mrs. Ramey, to Richmond, Va. The cohort accompanying the remains will leave New Orleans on the 28th and reach Richmond on the 31st, when the final ceremony will be held. Richmond,

Highest of all its Leavening Power—Largest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The capitol of the Confederacy, has been selected as the proper place for the final interment of the body.

Ayer's pills are invaluable for the cure of constipation, indigestion, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs. These pills are sugar coated, safe and pleasant to take, a way to relief, and retain their virtues in any climate.

Mr. P. H. Perkins of this city, has purchased the Newberry pharmacy in Denver, Capitol Hill, corner of Seventh and Arapahoe streets. It is said to be one of the handsomest stores in Denver. Mr. Perkins is an expert pharmacist and an enterprising young business man, and the residents of Denver in the portion of the city where he will be located are to be congratulated.

The Gazette is giving a special advance as to the issue of "Around Pike's Peak" which will be ready early in June. More than half the edition will be sold by the time the book is ready, so that those who wish copies should order at once.

The North park water is gradually being restored to a condition fit for public travel. The ditches have been dug out so that the water may run about to trees and the water are being covered with a dam and rock masonry. The job is not entirely completed, however, and one citizen, rather than wait on the grave, started across the grass where the sign says, "Keep Out." To an officer he was pugnacious and said "he'd rather pay a fine than wait on such a miserable wait," and he did. In police court it was \$5 and costs, amounting to \$7.75. The citizens of North Park, Weaver and Watson are in a line of raising a purse to reimburse the line to the man who had the courage to walk across the grass and pay the rather than wait such a disreputable wait as they have been obliged to endure for nearly a year.

Mrs. E. L. A. man's residence, at No. 332 West Columbia street, burned at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire caught from a falling stove pipe, and the fire frame burning down rapidly. The loss was about \$20,000, with no insurance. The alarm was given by the furious blowing of the railroad engine whistles. The Jacksons put the first water on the fire.

The County Commissioners are going to Turkey Creek the first of the coming week to look up the new road. They state that so far not a man from that part of the county has mentioned a new road to them. Before they can take steps to build a road anywhere it is necessary that a petition be presented and that it go through the proper legal form.

Justice Salcedo had a novel experience while trying a criminal case on Thursday. In the midst of the evidence a man and woman came in and explained that they wanted to be married and that they were in a hurry. The justice obligingly suspended the trial and made the woman one, while the prisoner at the bar witnessed the ceremony.

Every man having a beard about 400 is an even and natural color, and it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear like.

It is probable that the city will dispose of its \$82,000, 4 per cent bonds at par. The present value is in view of the present financial conditions in the East and the fact that the rate of interest is much lower than that ever carried by the city's bonds in previous issues.

The colored man who "froze his feet" and danced at Clayton Office last winter and who has been at the county house ever since, has been sent to the old soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kas.

One Sunday night Captain Gattarigi and O. J. J. an ardent and a dozen negroes for gambling in the Moore's saloon on Duquesne street. In the police court yesterday Moore was fined \$50 and costs and five others got \$5 and costs each. They will pay the fines.

The County Commissioners are discussing the question of putting in a good road to the new Turkey Creek road crossings. They will probably visit the camp in a few days.

Mr. John E. Mayo returned to the city for permanent residence yesterday. He spent a part of the winter in the south and has traveled 5000 miles since leaving Colorado Springs last November. The city council has now been removed from the proximity of the city, much to the satisfaction of every body doing business in that locality.

Dr. S. S. George Tucker, who has been seriously ill for some time, left yesterday evening for a trip to his old home in Virginia.

The commencement exercises of the Colorado Springs high school occur on June 5th in the High school auditorium.

HILL'S

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO. - GENTLEMEN - It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO. - GENTLEMEN - Some time ago I sent you what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars, or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty five years and I have cured of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it. B. M. JAY LOID, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO. - GENTLEMEN - I received your Tablets for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars, or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty five years and I have cured of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it. B. M. JAY LOID, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO. - GENTLEMEN - I have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. Address all orders to THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 5, 53 and 55 Opera Block, N. W. CORN. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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PATENTS

For information and free literature write to J. W. & C. O. 21 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out in support of any claim, and the public by a notice given free of charge in the Standard Patent Office.

For HOME STUDY, 21 BROADWAY, N. Y. INTRODUCTORY LITERATURE FREE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT DENVER, COLO., April 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed with me the following final proof in support of his claim to the land described in the notice of intention to locate, and that he is entitled to a patent therefor.

John W. Wallace, Warren L. Cross, A. W. A. Amend, and William M. May, all of Franklin County, Colorado.

Any person who desires to protest against the above named settler, or who knows of any substantial reason why the land should not be patented to the above named settler, must file with me a written protest, setting out the reasons therefor, and a copy of the same must be filed with the clerk of the County Court in and for the County of Franklin, Colorado, on or before the 30th day of June, 1893.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Land Office at Denver, Colorado, this 29th day of April, 1893.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEES SALE.

Whereas, Edward J. McLoskey, of the County of Paso and State of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust, dated the 3rd day of January, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the County of Paso, Colorado, in and for the County of Paso, Colorado, in book 13, page 431, and in book 13, page 432, convey to said Edward J. McLoskey, as trustee, and in case of his death, to his heirs, assigns, or assigns, all of the right, title, and interest in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 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986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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James B. Severy, of the County of Paso and State of Colorado.

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Witness my hand and the seal of the Land Office at Denver, Colorado, this 29th day of April, 1893.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT DENVER, COLO., April 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed with me the following final proof in support of his claim to the land described in the notice of intention to locate, and that he is entitled to a patent therefor.

James B. Severy, of the County of Paso and State of Colorado.

Any person who desires to protest against the above named settler, or who knows of any substantial reason why the land should not be patented to the above named settler, must file with me a written protest, setting out the reasons therefor, and a copy of the same must be filed with the clerk of the County Court in and for the County of Paso, Colorado, on or before the 30th day of June, 1893.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Land Office at Denver, Colorado, this 29th day of April, 1893.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEES SALE.

Whereas, Edward J. McLoskey, of the County of Paso and State of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust, dated the 3rd day of January, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the County of Paso, Colorado, in and for the County of Paso, Colorado, in book 13, page 431, and in book 13, page 432, convey to said Edward J. McLoskey, as trustee, and in case of his death, to his heirs, assigns, or assigns, all of the right, title, and interest in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,